

# The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

—BY—  
THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$5 00	One Month..... 45
Six Months..... 2 50	One Week..... 10
Three Months..... 1 25	Weekly Edition, year \$1 00

Papers on Sale at all News Stands.

THE ONLY PENSACOLA NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH A DETAILED CIRCULATION STATEMENT CAN BE SECURED.

Offices—108 and 110 East Government Street.  
TELEPHONE No. 38.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1905.

## OUR PRIVATELY OWNED UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The present stand of the United States senate on the subject of railroad rate legislation, together with its past record on other and similar matters of equal importance to the country at large, has led to some very caustic criticism of that august body.

The senate's general disposition to represent private rather than public interests has, in fact, become so patently obnoxious to public sentiment that there comes from no less an authority than the conservative editor of Collier's Weekly the following direct arraignment of that body:

Any rich man can afford to own at least one senator, though a United States senator costs more than an automobile.

A Michigan manufacturer has petitioned the senate to expel Senator Platt, of New York, on the ground that, as president of the United States Express Company, he is in a conspiracy to defeat all bills intended for the establishment of a parcels post. Conspiracy would be hard to prove, but that no parcels post system will be established as long as express companies have their senators, and swap favors with other business corporations who also have senators to use and to exchange, we are all placidly and patiently convinced.

When the movement for an international parcels post acquired some quiet headway a few years since, the foreign officials who were working for the plan were naturally rather astonished to learn that the government of the United States consisted not only of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches, but of the express companies as well.

If the senate were not so full of jobbery, on all matters where money is concerned, its opinions on other topics would enjoy more confidence. Public sympathy went strongly to the president and against the senate in the treaty controversy, not on the merits of the question, but from the general habit of looking to Mr. Roosevelt for integrity and to our higher chamber for sale and bargain.

The charges contained in the above are not really news to the American public, but they constitute something new from Collier's Weekly. If it has got to a stage where this conservative publication thinks itself justified not only in taking the matter up seriously, but in making such charges directly, it must be even worse than the majority of us have ever suspected.

At any rate, there are few who will question the general truth of Collier's comments on the subject—or at least not until we have some tangible evidence to the contrary.

## AS TO PROPOSED

### PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION.

Something has been said about a possible attempt on the part of the coming session of the Florida legislature to enact certain legislation for regulating the sale of patent medicines in this state.

Whether the attempt is to be made from patriotic motives and a sincere desire to protect the stomachs and the health of the people of the state, or merely as a means by which that class of well-dressed highwaymen who compose the "third house" at the state capitol hope to get their slimy fingers into the pockets of the patent medicine concerns, cannot of course yet be determined.

The matter, however, is one in which the public will take more or less of an interest, and in this connection the following special which was recently sent out from Austin, Texas, may indicate something of the course which the champions of the proposed measure are likely to pursue in this state:

The makers and vendors of patent medicines are up in arms over a bill in the lower house of the legislature which provides that every patent medicine must carry on the bottle the formula under which it is made, and another in the senate providing that where more than a certain amount of opium, morphine or other poison is used the fact must be stated on the label. The usual cry of hurting vested interests and drying the manufacturers of medicine from the state has been raised. The two bills are designed to prevent the wholesale poisoning of the people of the state, and to give

the purchasers of these compounds something by which they may be guided in purchasing the various nostrums which are offered for sale. The drug lobby will probably have sufficient influence to kill the two bills, though both of them have the endorsement of the public health authorities.

So far as we know, the health authorities of the state of Florida have not yet recommended any legislation of this kind, though they may have something of that sort in mind.

We are of the opinion, however, that the health authorities of the state have something more important to do than dabbles in doubtful legislation.

## Mr. Cleveland Moffett on the "Shameful Misuse of Wealth."

Cleveland Moffett is engaged in writing a series of articles for the Success Magazine, having as his subject "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth."

Mr. Moffett writes a very readable article and the series is attracting general attention. He is proceeding up on the premise that the wealth of this country is being "shamefully misused," and he draws the conclusion that a great deal of poverty and suffering might be relieved were this "misused" wealth applied to that purpose.

In a general way we AGREE with Mr. Moffett; in the specific way which he treats the subject we DO NOT agree with him.

But let Mr. Moffett speak for himself. In order to illustrate the "shameful misuse of wealth" which he is discussing he cites the payroll of a "quiet Newport establishment" and itemizes it in yearly salaries as follows:

Special chef from Paris, \$5,000; second chef, \$1,200; private secretary to the lady, \$3,000; private tutor, \$2,000; governess, \$1,000; two nurses, \$1,000; housekeeper, \$1,000; five maids, \$1,200; head coachman, \$1,200; second and third coachman, \$1,200; chauffeur, \$1,000; butler, \$900; second butler, \$800; head gardener, \$1,000; four helpers, \$2,500. Total \$23,900.

Nearly twenty-five thousand dollars a year for help alone, and I am not speaking now of the richest families, whose pay roll would be much larger. Some famous chef, for instance, like "Joseph" whom the Vanderbilts brought over, would receive ten thousand dollars a year. And we know what a steam yacht costs! And a stud farm! So summing up the year for one of our multi-millionaires we may set down the main items, thus:

Running expenses of house in Newport and New York with wages and salaries to, say, twenty-five people, with food, wines, etc., but no special entertaining, \$30,000; expenses of entertaining, brilliant balls, dinners, fetes, flowers, etc., \$50,000; steam yacht, \$50,000; expenses of stable and stud farm, with wages of, say, twenty men, \$20,000; expenses of stable and stud farm, with wages of, say, twenty men, \$20,000; clothes for husband and wife, daughters, and younger children, \$50,000; pocket money for husband and wife, daughters, and younger children, \$50,000; automobiles \$10,000; traveling expenses with private cars, special suites on steamers, at hotels, etc., \$10,000. Total \$300,000.

After presenting these stupendous estimates of squandered and "misused" wealth, Mr. Moffett recites a harrowing tale—and we have no doubt a true one—of the abject poverty, misery, and suffering of the lower classes in the slums of New York and, holding up the horrible picture beside that which he had previously drawn, he shows where the squandered wealth of the pampered rich might have been applied to a more useful purpose by aiding the unfortunates whose suffering he has so vividly depicted.

To the superficial mind, Mr. Moffett's conclusions may SEEM logical and right; to the one who goes deeper into the subject they are altogether WRONG.

In the first place the two extremes which he pictures are simply the two RESULTS of the SAME CAUSE. The system which produces the one is also responsible for the other. The aid which he thinks the rich class should give, in the form of charity, to the poor class, would not affect the cause of the disparity or change the condition which it produces.

In the second place, American citizens do not want ALMS; they want OPPORTUNITY. They do not ask CHARITY; they ask simply for a CHANCE TO WORK.

If an industrial system gives to one class MORE than it can possibly USE, and to another class LESS than it actually NEEDS, something is wrong with that system, and Mr. Moffett's plan of alms-giving and of charity can never equalize it or adjust it.

If then Mr. Moffett has no remedy for the system—if he simply wants to deal with results rather than causes—he is equally wrong in the treatment which he accords them.

If the good things of life must be so unequally distributed, then let the rich SPEND THEIR MONEY.

The rich man who HOARDS his wealth is far LESS USEFUL and infinitely MORE DANGEROUS to any community than the one who SPENDS IT.

If it costs \$30,000 a year to live at Newport and \$300,000 a year to maintain establishments at several different places throughout the country, the money is paid out to a very worthy class of people.

The salaries of cooks and nurses and housekeepers and coachmen and gardeners and scores of other employees, and the money paid to dressmakers and florists and confectioners and nurses and to the numerous tradesmen and professional people with whom the rich have to deal—this money is all given for value received and it goes through the hands of a very deserving and respectable class of people who are enabled thereby to have steady and profitable employment.

If the rich spent their money for nothing worse than this—the mere gratification of their personal desires—there could be no reasonable ground for complaint. Let them spend it for this and the more they spend the better.

The "misuse" of wealth—though Mr. Moffett does not touch upon that feature of it—is found in the encroachments of organized capital upon the industrial and civil liberties of the people, the covert attempts to shape public sentiment, corrupt legislation, and control courts. This constitutes a misuse of wealth which is not only "shameful," but which in many cases is criminal, though the perpetrators of the crime are seldom apprehended.

When Mr. Moffett has concluded his present series we should be glad to have him begin again, and at the bottom of the subject, and we have no doubt his efforts will prove of vastly more benefit to the public even though they may be less palatable to that class of people who cannot regard his present attacks upon them otherwise than somewhat interesting but absolutely harmless.

lation of the nature indicated. That will no doubt be left, as we have suggested, to the genteel highwaymen who are there on special business of that character.

## THE NEWSPAPERS OF FLORIDA.

The 1905 edition of the American Newspaper Annual, published at Philadelphia by N. W. Ayer & Son, has just been received at this office. The edition is a most comprehensive one, containing a fund of information relative to newspapers and the country in general which ought to be invaluable to advertisers and which, in fact, is of exceptional interest to anyone.

It contains among other things a carefully catalogued list of all the newspapers published in the United States and Canada, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the West Indian Islands, with a map of each state and province and a description of geographical and business conditions in each locality and the names and circulations of the papers published there.

The section devoted to Florida contains some very interesting statistical information regarding the newspapers of the state which in number and class are divided as follows:

Class	No.
Daily.....	19
Semi-Weekly.....	4
Weekly.....	136
Semi-Monthly.....	2
Monthly.....	12

Total..... 173

The places of publication number 83, of which 41 are county seats.

The Journal is given the largest circulation rating of any paper in the state, outside of Jacksonville and Tampa, and nearly two times as large as

any other paper in Pensacola. It is the only daily paper in Florida which is given a sworn detailed circulation rating, and as a distinctive work in that respect the circulation figures are printed in bold face type.

The 1905 edition of the Ayer & Son's annual is without doubt the best they have ever issued and it is a valuable work for every business man and advertiser in the country.

Last Week The Journal expressed the opinion that Sam B. Russ was not the author of the Times-Union "short talk" anent the Brown hold-over case. It is now able to state authoritatively that its opinion was correct and that Mr. Russ did not write the article referred to.

Jacksonville is jubilating over the result of a recent city census which gives her 44,000 population. Jacksonville is determined to stay at the top, even when it comes to counting her inhabitants.

The Marianna Times-Courier comes mighty near being a model weekly. It is a credit to Jacksonville county.

A man will play billiards half the night and pay 25 cents a game and drink 15-cent whisky without expecting any part in the management of the saloon. But if he pays two cents a day for a newspaper he thinks he ought to have something to say as to its policy.—Atchison Globe.

Yes, and if he happens to be a \$15.00 or \$20.00 a month advertiser he frequently thinks he owns the whole thing and if the paper's policy does not suit him, the order

## SAID OF PENSACOLA

### AND PENSACOLIANS

#### A Fellow Feeling Now.

Doubtless Swayne is now experiencing some of the feelings that have come over the many defendants who have stood before him making their defense to charges which affected their honor and good manners.—Chipley Banner.

#### A Great Newspaper.

The esteemed Pensacola Journal, under Mayes's magnificent management, has assumed a high place in the field of Florida journalism. It is a great paper, of which our little sister city should feel proud.—Mobile Herald.

#### They Have Located Here.

A party of thirty German immigrants arrived in Pensacola Saturday and the people of that place are trying to induce them to locate on lands in that vicinity. They went to Pensacola from New York. They passed through Jacksonville, and may come back here.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

#### Pensacolians Usually Lucky.

A Pensacolian has fallen heir to a snug fortune. Of course he has not gotten "on his ear" about it.—Palatka Times-Herald.

#### Bliss's Blissful Way.

Hurrah for C. H. Bliss, of Pensacola! As an advocate that the city own its own water works and thereby save useless taxation. He is far and away ahead of such writers as Bingham. Bro. Bliss has a blissful way of putting his antagonists out of the ring entirely.—Westville Advocate and Advertiser.

#### Pensacola Paragraphs.

Pensacola admits that there is something good at Mobile anyway. She is using Mobile's water rate.

Pensacola has been enjoying a religious revival the past several days. The Pensacola newspaper men are evidently moved in consequence.

A writer claims that Pensacola derives its name from a town of Spain. Being the deep water port of the Gulf, it might be called a hot tamale; and this is no joke.

There is no use talking; you can't down Pensacola. A negro woman 111 years of age, is the latest. No doubt her longevity is due to Pensacola's mineral water.

A farmer near Pensacola produced 800 gallons of syrup from one and one-half acres of land. This beats raising 5-cent cotton or chasing pop-eyed mullet.

—Apalachicola Times.

#### Should Stand on Its Merits.

While Judge Swayne is not popular among the people he has served, it is the wish of those people that his case before the Senate stand upon its merits. The people of Florida do not want him removed if he is not guilty. He admits the charges, but says they do not constitute crimes, according to his construction of the law. In this, however, there are others who differ materially with him.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

#### The Good Things Coming.

If all the good things that are pointing towards Pensacola go that way, the Deep Water City will show wonderful growth during the next few years. The latest is an electric railway from Memphis, through Alabama to that port.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

#### Disbanding of State Troops.

The disbandment of both companies of the state troops stationed at Pensacola, recommended by Adjutant-General Foster after careful inspection, is a serious piece of business. The conditions found by General Foster and assigned by him as grounds for his recommendation, seem to justify and to necessitate the disbandment of the existing companies; but it is an unfortunate situation in many ways. The most serious feature is that it will leave the long 200-mile stretch of West

comes in "cut out my ad." Those kind of people have missed their calling—they ought to be in the newspaper business themselves.

## Notice To Advertisers.

The Journal takes this occasion to give notice that six months hence, or to be exact, on September 1, a considerable increase in advertising rates will go into effect.

Advertising rates on that date will practically be doubled and the increase will apply to all classes of advertising.

Every intelligent man knows of course that the Journal's present rate card is altogether out of proportion to the kind of a paper that is being published and to the service which advertisers are receiving—the rates called for being less than half what they would be anywhere else in the world.

But the Journal has two reasons for not raising its rates sooner.

First—the publication of a metropolitan paper with an Associated Press service has been, until now, an experiment in Pensacola and it has been the Journal's object to produce the paper first and build the business up to it, rather than attempting to get the business and build the paper up to that.

Second—The Journal does not care to double its advertising rates without due notice to advertisers of what it intends to do.

No advertising contracts, therefore, will be taken at the present rate for a period longer than to September. Previous to that date every advertiser will receive a rate card and the new rate will then be put into immediate effect.

#### When They Get Serious in Texas.

Colonel Bill Sterrett, of Texas, watched the Senate getting ready for the trial of Judge Swayne. Later some one asked him what he thought of it. "Why, with all that solemnity," he said, "I expected to see Swayne brought in loaded with chains. We never get so serious as that in Texas unless a leading citizen is about to be hanged."—New Orleans States.

#### A Logical Conclusion.

Secretary Morton thinks our navy has reached a point where it needs 3,000 more sailors. That man evidently has the welfare of Pensacola in mind.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

#### Where the Population Is.

It would be somewhat of an injustice to Pensacola should the census man come around now and obtain a report of its population. Since the beginning of the trial of Judge Swayne at Washington, a vast number of Pensacolians have been summoned and are still at the nation's capitol. Over fifty left at one time last week.—Quincy Times.

#### They Are Still Looking.

T. Holmes is charged with embezzling \$650 from the Pensacola Terminal Co. And Holmes has departed to other fields while the police are vainly looking for the scent.—Apalachicola Times.

#### Don't All Answer at Once.

The Pensacola Journal in commenting upon the approaching fair for Dade county says that if West Florida had the enterprise possessed by the citizens of Dade county, this section would show Dade county a thing or two, or words to that effect. By the way, why can't Pensacola lead off in a fair for West Florida?—Apalachicola Times.

#### "Our Women in the War."

With characteristic enterprise, Editor Frank L. Mayes will, in his popular newspaper, The Pensacola Journal, shortly publish a special edition, under the auspices of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a memorial to the mothers, wives and daughters of the Southern Confederacy. The edition will be published under the direction and authority of committees from the Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of whom Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of Charleston, S. C., is the special representative.—St. Augustine Record.

#### They Do Take it Too.

The Pensacola Journal continues to delight its readers with its splendid Sunday morning editions. The paper is always filled with interesting and well arranged matter, with a view of giving all that is worth reading. The Journal is a good paper any way you take it.—Tampa Herald.

#### On Tentacle in Pensacola.

The latest business enterprise to be organized in Jacksonville is the Florida Cigar and Tobacco Company, with a capital of \$100,000 and a purchasing power of \$1,500,000 annually. The new company, of which C. B. Rogers is head, will include the leading tobacco concerns of Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola.—St. Augustine Record.

## THE ORIGINAL ATTEMPT TO DRAIN THE EVERGLADES

By CHAS. A. CHOATE.

(By Chas. A. Choate.)

The recent expedition of state officials to the Everglades, and the subsequent announcement as a result of their observations, of the feasibility of the successful drainage and reclamation of that vast expanse of water, interspersed with innumerable islands and covering millions of acres of the richest soil in the world, excites renewed interest in that region of natural wonders, as well as in the history of the several projects for its reclamation which have been exploited from time to time during the past quarter of a century.

The fact is doubtless not generally known to the present population of the state, and may have been almost forgotten by many of the older residents, that as long ago as 1879, the earliest organized efforts to affect the drainage and reclamation of the Everglades was projected, with every apparent prospect of success. In March of the year named a charter was granted by the legislature to the Midland Railway, Drainage and Land Company, whose scheme of public improvements included a trunk line of railroad from the vicinity of Live Oak to the headwaters of the Kissimmee river and Lake Tahopekaliga, and the drainage and reclamation of the lands adjacent to the river named, the Caloosahatchee river and Lake Okechobee, together with the establishment, by canals and channels, of inland water navigation upon the rivers and lakes throughout that region. Shortly afterwards this company submitted propositions to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund for the drainage and reclamation of "the Everglades and Big Cypress from inundation," and "that portion of the country lying to the southwest of Lake Okechobee," and to construct various navigable canals, etc. A contract was thereupon entered into providing for the execution by the company of the several works of drainage and reclamation and the granting to the company, upon completion thereof, of a moiety of the lands thus reclaimed. This contract was made in August, 1879. The company began operations by placing a small steamboat on the waters of Lake Kissimmee, and beginning the work of surveying, etc. The board having refused to withdraw or reserve from sale such lands as might be affected by the operations of the company, the company offered to buy one million acres, and the board agreed, fixing the price at forty cents per acre.

The difficulties encountered by the company in endeavoring to secure the control of sufficient capital for the prosecution of its enterprise prevented the consummation of its plans. Within eighteen months of the date of the Midland company's drainage contract, Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, and his associates presented to the board a proposition for the drainage and reclamation of the Everglade lands, upon

practically the same lines as were embraced in the previous contract with the Midland company, and a similar contract was made with them, although the Midland company's contract was then apparently in full force. Then followed the sale of four million acres of land to Disston, at twenty-five cents per acre, thereby relieving the public domain from the incumbrance of the Midland company of ever so completing the splendid purposes for which it was created.

The operations of the "Gulf Canal and Okechobee Land Company," subsequently organized for the prosecution of the drainage scheme inaugurated in the contract with Disston and his associates, are sufficiently familiar to most of the people of Florida, and the passage of the 60-cent law, which so recently converted Governor Broward and his party into the Caloosahatchee and Lake Okechobee, and thence up the Kissimmee river, Kissimmee, evidenced the result of its efforts to open and maintain the several waterways involved in the drainage scheme. That it has provided outlets for a large percentage of the waters which constantly accumulate in the great lake has been abundantly demonstrated; but no one connected with it can possibly claim that it has drained or reclaimed a single acre of the region "southwest of Lake Okechobee," which constitutes the greater portion of the Everglades, although in 1895 the board officially reported to the legislature that the company had fully complied with the terms of its contract, as it had been previously modified, by the expenditure of twenty-five cents per acre for the full amount of two million acres, the terms of the amended contract, and was entitled to receive the residue of lands then due.

Here, then, we have the amazing spectacle of a great organization of wealthy capitalists expending half a million of dollars in what may be justly regarded as only the preliminary work of "draining the Everglades," receiving as compensation, not the moiety of reclaimed lands, according to its original contract, but a fixed amount at a specified valuation, and without having really affected the reclamation of a single acre of the Everglades proper. From this the real magnitude of the undertaking so confidently pronounced as feasible by the group of officials who have just returned from an inspection of the operations of the drainage company—not of the Everglades—may be approximately estimated—perhaps.

Of course, the drainage of the Everglades is possible—all things are possible to the uses of capital; but how much will it require, and who will furnish it?

#### FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

(Madison Recorder.)

There are three announced candidates in the race for speaker of the lower house. They are J. W. Watson, of Osceola; J. D. Pirrong, of Calhoun; and A. W. Gilchrist, of DeSoto county. J. W. Watson has represented Osceola county in the lower house for a number of years, and he was speaker of the house in the legislature of 1901. He is a man of some ability. General Gilchrist gets his military title from the fact that he was at one time a Brigadier General of the state militia. He has represented DeSoto county in the legislature at a number of sessions; and strange to say, for a man that does a great deal of talking on the floor, he has considerable influence among his colleagues of the house. He is very witty and frequently brings down the house with some characteristic remark. J. D. Pirrong appeared in the legislature last as a state senator from his district. In that capacity he served four years. Mr. Pirrong was a member

#### Same Old Banner Here.

The Ocala Banner is advertising several flaggers to locate in its incomparable midst. In this instance the Tribune also extends a royal welcome to such monied princes to locate in Tampa. We need about a dozen flaggers here the year round.—Tampa Tribune.

#### A PSALM OF BUSINESS.

Tell me not in mournful numbers  
Advertising doesn't pay.  
For the man's non-compos-mentis  
Who would such absurd things say.

Life is real! Life is earnest!  
And the man who hopes to rise  
To eminence in any calling,  
Must expect to advertise.

In the world's broad field of battle  
In the bivouac of life  
Advertising is the magnet  
Of achievement in the strife.

Lives of rich men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And by liberal advertising  
To the highest summit climb.

Let us then be up and doing  
In this sheet your "ads" insert,  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Business then will be alert.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 15, 1905.

The above neat parody was contributed to The Journal by one of its numerous lady readers who requests that her name be withheld, but to whom nevertheless The Journal hereby extends thanks.

This interest on the part of The Journal's lady friends ought to prove a pointer to the business men of Pensacola as to which side their bread is buttered on.—(Editor The Journal.)